

the satisfaction they feel at seeing the army of the republic quartered in it, evince their joy at being freed from the yoke of the English. It may well be imagined that the English and the Possessors of the coalfield parishes entertained quite opposite sentiments.

On hearing that the citizens of colour of Leogane had favoured the entry of the republican army into that town, they wreaked their fury on those that remained with them, who had all along been blindly subservient to their passions. At Arcahaie in particular the villain Lapointe ordered a considerable number to be disarmed and arrested; and after having caused 107 of them to be butchered by moon light, he ordered them to be thrown into the sea.

NEW-YORK, February 17.

The speech of the king of England to the parliament, is considered as a kind of herald to announce the plans of the cabinet, and consequently the general system of European politics for the ensuing year. This address is before the public, and some other articles of intelligence, of no small moment.

The determination of the British cabinet to prosecute the war against France, is not unexpected by those who know the inveterate hatred between the two nations; and the humiliating terms which France would demand.

What new plans of attacking the French are now in contemplation, it is not possible for us to ascertain. The plans of starving, of exciting insurrection, and of field-fighting have been fully attempted. It seems, however, the king grounds his hopes principally on the exhausted state of France.

The idea is certainly a plausible one; that the extraordinary efforts of France, have annihilated the means of repeating or continuing the same exertions.

But when we consider the active genius of the French, their rich soil, their self-denial; and especially the encouragement of industry by the freedom of commerce, and the removal of the horrible system of terror established by the clubs; at the same time, the more abundant supplies that will be received in neutral bottoms, since Great-Britain has been induced to abandon her plundering system; how it may be asked, can the British ministry be flattered with a hope of reducing France to any terms that they shall prescribe?

One thing is very certain, that Great-Britain will be the last power with whom France will make peace on any terms.

The last intelligence from Holland speaks gloomily of the prospect of peace. This news, however, is by private letters, and we may be assured that the result of the negotiation with Holland is not known. We may also consider it as very probable that a treaty between the French and Holland will be successful; as it will be a great point gained for France to detach the United Provinces from England and the general confederacy.

After all, it is impossible to frame any reasonable conjectures, respecting the fate of the nations at war. One thing only can be predicted with a good degree of certainty, that a general peace is not at hand. War is yet to rage in some parts of Europe, and this will create a great demand for articles which America can supply. Various contingencies may also vary the markets; but the establishment of peace on a durable foundation will be a fortunate event, as it respects the agriculture, the commerce, and the political happiness of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Cadix, dated 27th November, ultimo, to a merchant in this city.

"There was some time ago a talk of a rupture between the emperor of Morocco and the United States; but we are happy to advise you that the best harmony is likely to subsist between those powers. The Algerines are fairly blocked in the Straights; and while the Portuguese, their natural enemies, continue to guard the Gut, as they have done constantly since the late affair, the American flag in these seas may be considered the safest of all others."

Extract of a letter from Joseph Fenwick, Esquire, the American consul at Bourdeaux, dated Paris, the 15th November, to Joshua Johnson, Esquire, American consul at London.

"It has just been decided in the council of the government, that American vessels shall go free, with all free goods; and orders are given not to interrupt or turn aside any, even grain loaded; also, orders are given to adjust all claims on the republic for the embargoes at Bourdeaux, and all expences and demurrage for vessels stopped or brought in, contrary to the laws of nations."

ANNAPOLIS, February 26.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
The MEDDLER, No. II.

Scire volent omnes. JUVENAL.
All wish to know the news.

I HAVE often observed, that when a stranger is introduced into any company, if he behaves with a distant and formal politeness, he never gives as much pleasure, or creates such a good opinion of himself, as when he assumes the style of an old and familiar acquaintance. An author at his first appearance is in the same situation as the stranger; if he takes up too much time in introducing himself, he will be regarded as formal and pedantic; but if he is brief and expeditious, his performance will be read with a higher relish.

Having already acquainted my readers with my history, there is nothing wanting but their corre-

pondence to complete our connexion. The necessity of this needs no proof, and since all my predecessors in this manner of writing have been favoured with the correspondence of their readers, justice demands that I should not be neglected by mine.

My first number, although it occasioned no one to become my correspondent, has yet caused many suggestions from my friends. A few hours after its publication I received a visit from Will Dapper, the democrat whom I there mentioned, who, without giving me time to speak, began with, "Well, Charles! I see you are out. Now I am come to make a request of you, which you cannot conscientiously refuse: since you have declined meddling with politics, at least let your next speculation be upon their use; this I insist upon. I can stay no longer, for I left a grand political question in the middle of the debate, on purpose to ask this of you."

Politics, like other subjects, are commendable when used with moderation, but when carried to excess become ridiculous. It is both amusing and instructive to trace the various occurrences in the rise and decline of states and empires, and to observe the various counsels that influence the motion of the great wheel of government. The most immediate design of politics, however, is information, and in the gratification of this desire, the inquiry of many ends; others there are who look farther into things, and endeavour to find out the secret springs that cause those effects; this class is always employed in the investigation of some subject, and have in all ages been dignified with the title of politicians. This word politician would, fifty years ago, convey the idea of a dull, formal personage, in a black coat, contrasted by an enormous white wig, and a carriage expressing all the importance of a prime minister; but at the present period, we figure out to ourselves a quite different representation; it is now far from being uncommon to meet this character dressed in the *à la mode* of the fashion, under a load of curls and powder, over which, on every mustering day of the militia, is hoisted that formidable ornament the cockade.

The study of politics may likewise afford many other advantages than those of mere speculation or inquiry; it naturally tends to make us acquainted by degrees with the sciences of geography and history, of which the youth of America are shamefully ignorant; and some of them are so miserably defective in the latter, especially that one, who sets up for a first rate politician, and asked me the other day, if Brutus was not the son of William the conqueror? Politics may likewise serve as a subject of conversation, as they afford an innocent recreation when properly conducted; the attention of any company may indeed be much better employed than to be eternally bent upon them; but, even then, there can be more real advantage derived from thence, than from all the disquisitions of fashions that have been held since the days of Noah. Politics, with all their advantages, have also their disadvantages, and as I have shewn the one side, I should also shew the other. When we see the modern politician, bedecked with all his finery, travelling from one street to another, to collect or to communicate intelligence, we are not to imagine that he is internally different from one of those stately consequential personages who formerly held that occupation; under the smart toupee of the former there is, or rather there is not, the same inanity or nothingness which constituted so essential a part in the structure of the latter.

This rage for politics is, however, not confined to the young and indolent. All ages and conditions have become statesmen, and it is next to impossible to turn a corner without meeting a knot of busy faces, regulating the affairs of all the world. Numberless instances do we see where this passion is indulged to excess, so as to become the only occupation of a man's life. When the mind is thus kept ever on the stretch, it loses all relish for the more important duties of humanity. The names of father, husband and relation, operate but faintly in the ears of him who is continually conversant with kings, ministers, and conventions; the cries of his family are disregarded, while his favourite party continues successful, and though continually forming schemes of government, he never thinks of putting them into execution, even upon so small a scale as the administration of his household. Thus his affairs go to wreck, and he soon finds himself in a prison.

Many, by an inconsiderate attachment to politics, have contracted an obstinacy of opinion, which has always rendered them disagreeable companions. This temper is always leading them into disputes, and a political dispute seldom ends with friendship. We have an instance of this in Will Dapper and his cousin Tom: Will is one of those who are violent admirers of every thing French, and prefers Mirabeau, Marat, and Paine, to all the statesmen and philosophers that ever existed; Tom, on the contrary, being educated in England, has imbibed all the prejudices incident to that country; but neither of them were wanting in that consequential self-sufficiency that characterizes a politician. In a conversation between them, Will unluckily began upon politics, and ran on in praise of the French revolution; in this he was opposed by Tom, and they entered with some warmth into the debate; Will deflected on liberty and the rights of man; the other inveighed against the barbarity of the executions; at last Will let fall the term aristocrat, at the sound of which I could perceive the blood mount up in the cheeks of his antagonist, who immediately broke out in personal invectives. Perceiving the dispute grow serious, I endeavoured to reconcile them, but in vain; they parted; and from that hour have never spoken to one another, but one regards the other as an enemy to his country, and is in his turn considered as a pert, obstinate conceit.

A valuable Mill and Land for sale.

On Monday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THAT valuable MERCHANT MILL, on Matgothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows, together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be sold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchase money, and the interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually. Bonds with satisfactory security must be given by the purchaser.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.
Annapolis, February 24, 1795.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 19th of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation of HENRY O. WELSH, deceased, near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, for CASH only, to satisfy the creditors of the deceased,

ABOUT twelve valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, two valuable yoke of oxen, some cows and calves.

I once more desire those who have claims against the estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, that they may be paid, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given, by

RICHARD WELSH, Surviving executor of
HENRY O. WELSH, deceased.
N. B. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

For LONDON.

The STRONG and BEAUTIFUL
New SHIP

MONTEZUMA,

THORNDICK CHASE, Master,
A constant trader,

IS now loading, and will certainly sail by the first of April. About two hundred hogsheads of tobacco are wanted on freight, with liberty of consignment, or an advance will be made thereon, if addressed to JOHN and THATCHER TAYLOR, merchants, LONDON. Apply to Joseph McCeney, at Pig-Point, James Newburn, Nottingham, or
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Baltimore, February 15, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound the second line of a tract of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called CLARY'S HOPE, now in the possession of Aaron Parish, it being contiguous to the land now in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of Thomas.
February 23, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have land warrants, directed to the surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to lodge them with the subscriber before the 20th day of March next. And all warrants hereafter to be issued from the land office, directed to the surveyor as aforesaid, are requested to be delivered to the subscriber as speedily as possible, otherwise he will not deem himself liable for their due execution.

VACHEL STEVENS, Surveyor
Anne-Arundel county.

In CHANCERY, February 21, 1795.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of RICHARD BURGESS, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Richard appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the first day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively before the first of April.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation a small bay MARE, thirteen and a half hands high, has a small white on one of her hind feet. The owner, on proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again.
February 20, 1795. W. BROGDEN.

THE creditors of THOMAS D. MERRICK, late deceased, are requested to produce and lodge with PHILIP B. KEY, of the city of Annapolis, as early as possible, their respective claims, legally authenticated, that the extent of the debts may be known. And all persons indebted to the estate of the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Key, in Annapolis, or the subscribers, living in Charles county, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

MARGARET MERRICK, } Administrators of
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS, } T. D. Merrick.